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EPA Region 2

Final Community Involvement Plan
Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Site for the Remedial Action Phase
Garden City, Nassau County, New York

EPA Contract No. EP-W-09-002
WA 023-RARA-02PE

August 2010

FINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

OLD ROOSEVELT FIELD CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER AREA SITE
REMEDIAL ACTION
GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK
Work Assignment No.: 023-RARA-02PE

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Acronyms

ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
bgs	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CI	community involvement
CIC	EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	community involvement plan
cis-1,2-DCE	cis-1,2-dichloroethene
CDM	CDM Federal Programs Corporation
COPCs	contaminants of potential concern
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FS	feasibility study
HHRA	human health risk assessment
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mgd	million gallons per day
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	operation and maintenance
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PCE	tetrachloroethene
ppbv	parts per billion per volume
PSAs	public service announcements
RI	remedial investigation
RI/FS	remedial investigation and feasibility study
ROD	record of decision
RPM	EPA Remedial Project Manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TCE	trichloroethene
VOC	volatile organic compound
1,1-DCE	1, 1-dichloroethene
µg/L	microgram per liter

Section 1
Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

1.1 Introduction

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared the original Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to identify efforts EPA would take to inform and involve the community in major decisions regarding investigation and cleanup activities at the Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Superfund Site (the site). The site is a groundwater contamination site resulting from past disposal and handling practices of various volatile organics. It is a former air field that was used by the federal government and private entities for aviation and other purposes. It currently houses a mix of commercial uses.

EPA is the lead regulatory agency for the site investigation and cleanup, and the site is currently in the remedial action phase (see Section 2.3). Community involvement (CI) activities have played an integral role at the site throughout the Superfund process, and they will continue to be used in the performance of the remedial action. EPA will continue to communicate openly and effectively with community members on a regular basis to ensure their health and safety, address their issues and concerns, and provide ample opportunities for public participation.

The Superfund program endorses the core values for public participation developed by the International Association for Public Participation. These core values form the foundation of EPA's interactions with communities, and are stated as follows:

- People should have a say in decisions about actions that affect their lives
- Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision
- The public participation process communicates the interests and meets the needs of all participants
- The public participation process seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those who are potentially affected
- The public participation process involves citizens in defining how they participate
- The public participation process communicates to participants how their input was or was not used
- The public participation process provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way

This revised CIP has been prepared as an update to the original CIP prepared in 2005. CIPs are generally revised after a Record of Decision (ROD), as the types of activities being conducted during remedial action are usually quite different from the pre-ROD activities. This is also a good time to review the thoroughness and effectiveness of the CI work done to date, to determine if changes are necessary.

The original CIP was based primarily upon interviews conducted by EPA with affected residents, local government and health officials, and other interested parties in the Village of Garden City, the Village of Hempstead, the Town of Hempstead, and Nassau County. Other sources of information included site documents and background materials in EPA files. For the revision, discussions were held with project staff and documents prepared since the original plan was prepared and reviewed. No interviews were conducted for this revision of the CIP.

This revised CIP is organized into the following sections:

Section 1	Overview of the CIP
Section 2	Site Description and History
Section 3	Community Background
Section 4	Highlights of the CIP
Section 5	Assessments of Previous CI Activities and Plan for Future CI Activities
Section 6	References

EPA Region 2, Emergency and Remedial Response Division, New York has lead responsibility for overseeing the work at the site. The EPA Public Affairs Division will continue to oversee all CI activities at the site.

1.2 Objectives of the CI Program

Preparation of a CIP is required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Superfund is the federal program within EPA developed to carry out these laws.

On January 21, 1991, EPA issued a directive through the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) which, among other things, emphasizes the objective that EPA should make every effort to fully incorporate the public concern into site decision making. Based upon this OSWER directive, EPA has established the following general community involvement objectives:

- Keep the public well informed of ongoing and planned activities
- Encourage and enable the public to get involved
- Listen carefully to what the public is saying
- Identify and deal responsibly with public concerns
- Change planned actions where public comments or concerns have merit
- Explain to citizens how EPA considered their comments, what EPA plans to do, and why EPA reached its decision

Superfund's CI Program provides the mechanism through which EPA and a community can work collaboratively on a good solution to the hazardous waste problem confronting that community. EPA conducts CI activities to ensure that the local public has input to decisions about cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites and is well informed about the progress of those actions.

1.3 Superfund CI Requirements

EPA policy requires that a community involvement effort accompany any Superfund remedial (cleanup) investigation and response. The following lists the minimum CI requirements that EPA must conduct at a Superfund site from the period beginning prior to the RI through the remedial action. A more detailed description is provided in the original CIP. These requirements are set forth in the 1990 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), in SARA, and in EPA policy documents. EPA may also undertake discretionary community involvement activities based upon the community's concerns and information needs.

- Prior to the RI:
  - Conduct community interviews
  - Prepare a CIP
  - Establish and maintain an information repository
  - Provide a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) notification

- Upon commencement of the Remedial Investigation (RI):
  - Establish the administrative record

- Upon completion of the Feasibility Study (FS) and Proposed Plan:
  - RI/FS and proposed plan notification and analysis
  - Public comment period on RI/FS and Proposed Plan
  - Public meeting and transcript
  - Prepare responsiveness summary

- After the ROD is signed:
  - Ensure ROD availability and provide notification
  - Review and revise the CIP

- During remedial design:
  - Prepare a fact sheet and hold a public briefing, as appropriate

- During remedial action:
  - Prepare a fact sheet and hold a public briefing, as appropriate

- Prior to deletion from EPA's National Priorities List (NPL):
  - Public comment period, public meeting, meeting transcript, and responsiveness summary
  - Public access to information
  - Response to significant comments
  - Availability of final deletion package

Section 2
Site Description and History

2.1 Site Location and Description

The site is an area of groundwater contamination within the Village of Garden City, in central Nassau County, New York. It is located on the eastern side of Clinton Road, approximately 0.6 mile south of the intersection with Old Country Road (Exhibit 2- 1). The site includes a thin strip of open space along Clinton Road (known as Hazelhurst Park), a large retail shopping mall with a number of restaurants, and a movie theater. Several office buildings (including Garden City Plaza), which share parking space with the shopping mall, are situated around its perimeter. Public supply wells 10 and 11 are east of Clinton Road on the southwestern corner of the site. Two recharge basins are directly east and south of the public water supply wells. The eastern basin is known as Pembrook Basin and is on property owned by the shopping mall. The basin situated to the south is Nassau County Storm Water Basin number 124. Exhibit 2-2 shows the general area covered by the site itself. There are no site boundaries.

Exhibit 2-1. Site location map

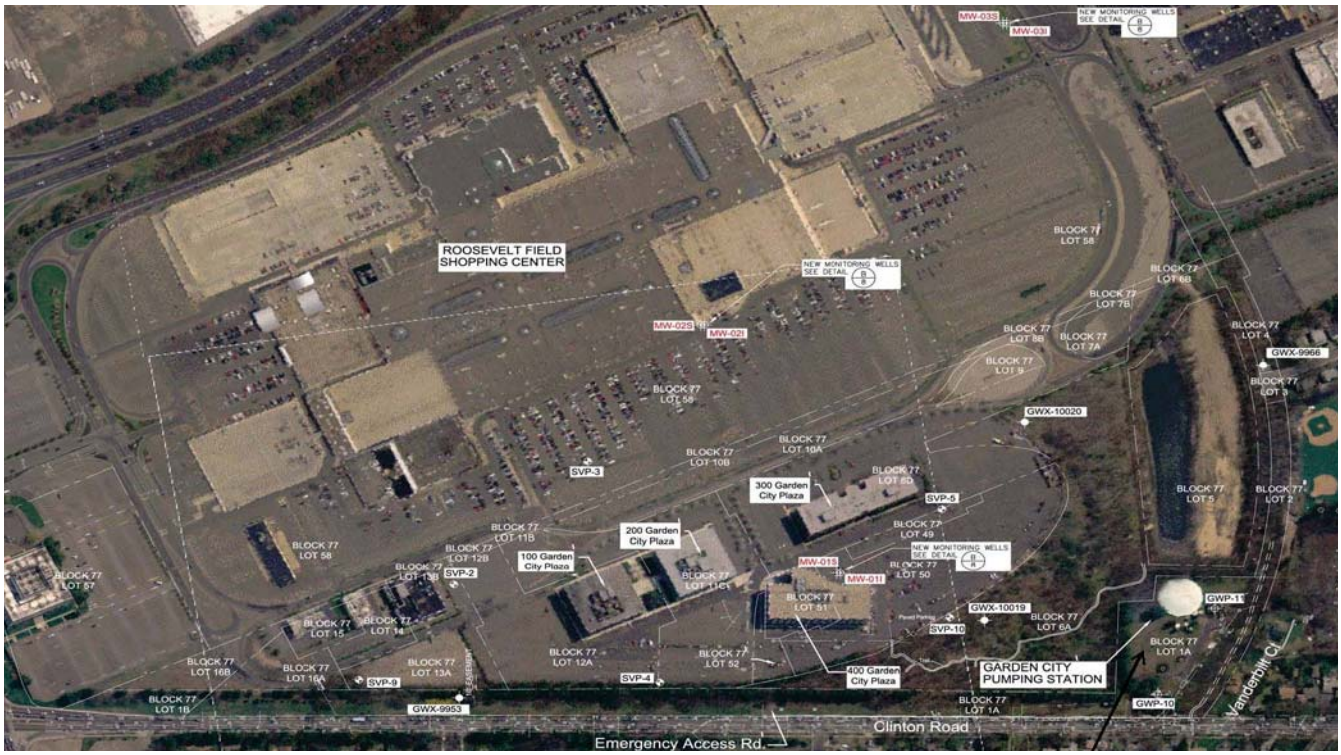


Exhibit 2-2. General site layout.

The plume contains tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and 1, 1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) at concentrations above health benchmarks in the Village of Garden City public supply wells 10 and 11. The concentrations have been as high as 1,400 micrograms per liter (µg/L) of TCE and 1,100 µg/L of PCE in well 10 and 910 µg/L of TCE and 250 µg/L of PCE in well 11. The chemical concentrations peaked in about 1996, with levels steadily decreasing since. Historically, the highest levels of TCE were detected in cooling-water well N8050, located approximately 2,000 feet north-northeast of the Garden City wells. Garden City wells 10 and 11 and well N8050 are all located on the property that was the Roosevelt Field airfield.

The Garden City supply wells are currently active, pumping approximately 1.4 million gallons per day (mgd). Each well serves an estimated 3,428 people. All groundwater from the two wells is treated on-site by dedicated air strippers. All of the cooling water wells have either been abandoned or taken out of service.

2.2 Site History

The site was used for aviation activities from 1911 to 1951. The original airfield encompassed roughly 1,000 acres east of Clinton Road and south of Old Country Road. By the time the field opened in 1912, there were 5 cement and 30 wooden hangars along Old Country Road, 4 grandstands along Clinton Road, and several flying schools.

The United States military began using the field prior to World War I. The New York National Guard First Aero Company began training at the airfield in 1915, and in 1916, the U.S. Army used the field to train Army and Navy officers. The Army removed the grandstands, built barracks along Clinton Road, and built larger hangars along Old Country Road. In 1918, the Army changed the name of the airfield to Roosevelt Field in honor of Quentin Roosevelt, a son of Theodore Roosevelt who had trained there and was killed during the war.

After World War I, the U. S. Air Service authorized aviation related companies to operate from Roosevelt Field, but maintained control until July 1, 1920, at which time the Government relinquished control of the field. Subsequently, the property owners sold portions along the southern edge of the field and split the remainder of the property into two flying fields. The eastern half, with sod runways and only two hangars, continued as Roosevelt Field. The western half, which had many hangars, flying schools, and aviation maintenance shops, became known as Curtiss Field.

By 1929, the eastern field (Roosevelt) had served as the starting point or terminus of many notable flights, including Lindbergh's take off for his historic trans-Atlantic flight in May 1927. The western field (Curtiss) was used for flying circuses, a flying school, aircraft sales and service, and flight tests. Both fields were bought in 1929 by Roosevelt Field and the entire property was once again called Roosevelt Field. Improvements were made, including the installation of several large steel and concrete buildings for hangars, shops, and office space. By the end of 1929, numerous aviation-related businesses operated in the hangars and other buildings surrounding the western field, and by 1932, paved runways and 50 buildings made Roosevelt Field the

country's largest and busiest civil airfield. While the western field developed into the large aviation center, the eastern field remained unpaved, with few buildings, until it was leased in 1935 and became a racetrack.

Roosevelt Field was used by the Navy and Army during World War II. In July 1939, Roosevelt Field, Inc. provided airplane and engine mechanics training to Army personnel at their school. In 1941, there were more than 800 Army and other students enrolled. After the U.S. had entered the war, civilian flying and private hangar rental ceased at Roosevelt Field due to a ban on private flying in defense areas. As of March 1942, there were 6 steel/concrete hangars, 14 wooden hangars, and several other buildings at Roosevelt Field. The Army training school was concentrated in the buildings located along Clinton Road. In addition to the training activities, the Roosevelt Field facilities were used to receive, refuel, crate, and ship Army aircraft.

In November 1942, the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics established a modification center at Roosevelt Field to install British equipment into U.S. aircraft for the British. The Navy leased five hangars along Old Country Road; built a barracks, mess hall, and sick bay; and commissioned the U.S. Naval Air Facility Roosevelt Field by February 1943. By 1943, the Navy had built wooden buildings between four of the hangars and leased six additional hangars. This operation was responsible for aircraft repair and maintenance, equipment installation, preparation and flight delivery of lend lease aircraft, and metal work. The facility also performed salvage work. The Navy vacated the field after the war ended. Restoration of buildings and grounds was completed in 1946, and Roosevelt Field operated as a commercial airport until it closed in May 1951.

In 1957, the Roosevelt Field Shopping Center was constructed at the site. The old field is currently the site of the shopping mall and office building complexes and is surrounded by commercial areas and light industry. The last of the old Navy hangars were removed in 1971.

It is likely that chlorinated solvents were used at Roosevelt Field during and after World War II. Chlorinated solvents such as PCE and TCE have been widely used for aircraft manufacturing, maintenance, and repair operations since about the 1940s. By May 1938, the Bureau of Aeronautics had a specification covering TCE and had approved at least one company to supply TCE. The finish specifications for at least one type of plane that the Navy modified at Roosevelt called for aluminum alloy to be cleaned with TCE and TCE was specified as a degreasing agent.

In addition to the Village of Garden City supply wells, seven cooling water wells pumped groundwater from the Magothy aquifer for use in building air conditioning systems. These wells pumped variable amounts of water, with greater extraction rates during hot summer months. The wells operated from approximately 1960 to 1985. After extracted groundwater was used in air conditioning systems, the untreated water was returned to the aquifer system via surface recharge in the Pembrook recharge basin or, after minimal treatment, to a drain field west of Buildings 100 and 200.

Discharge of contaminated water to the recharge basin and drain field continued until the mid-1980s when the wells were taken out of service. Surface discharge of contaminated groundwater spread contamination through the Upper Glacial and Magothy aquifers. Localized groundwater mounding may also have spread contamination at the water table. However, the sandy nature of the recharge basin soils likely did not result in retention of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the unsaturated zone. In addition, the zone below the recharge basin has been flushed with stormwater runoff for 20 years, so residual contamination from Roosevelt Field is not likely to remain. The Pembrook recharge basin currently only receives surficial stormwater runoff from parking lots surrounding the mall and the office buildings. The drain field/diffusion wells near Building 100 are under the paved parking lot west of Building 100 and 200 and are not currently identifiable in the field. Significant groundwater contamination is present at depth at SVP-4, which is located near the general area of the diffusion wells/drain field.

Supply wells 10 and 11 were installed by the Village of Garden City in 1952 and were put into service in 1953. Well 10 is screened from 377 to 417 feet below the ground surface (bgs) and well 11 is screened from 370 to 410 feet bgs. Both wells have shown the presence of PCE and TCE since they were first sampled in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and concentrations increased significantly until 1987, when an air-stripping treatment system was installed at the September 1995, and June/July 1999 indicated that breakthrough of the treatment system had occurred, and as a result, modifications to the air-stripping treatment system were made to improve its operation. The highest levels of VOC contamination were noted in untreated groundwater during the mid-to late 1990s, and levels have steadily declined since, although the levels remain above EPA and New York State drinking water standards.

2.3 Summary of Contamination

2.3.1 Groundwater

EPA and New York State Department of Health have promulgated health-based protective Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), which are enforceable standards for various drinking water contaminants. MCLs, which ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short- or long-term health risk, were used as screening criteria for the groundwater.

Eight multi-port monitoring wells were drilled during the RI. Four wells, each with 10 ports, were installed in the Roosevelt Field mall area. One upgradient (background) well with 10 ports is located on the north side of Old Country Road and three wells, each with six ports, are located in the downgradient area, south of the two Village of Garden City supply wells. Ten existing monitoring wells were also sampled. Site-related VOCs were selected based on historical data, since sampling of the Garden City supply wells has occurred on a regular basis for more than 20 years. The site-related VOCs are TCE, PCE, 1,1-DCE, cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), and carbon tetrachloride.

Two rounds of VOC samples were collected from the eight multi-port monitoring wells and the 10 existing wells. The highest levels of PCE and TCE (350 and 280 µg/L, respectively) are concentrated at SVP/GWM-4 at approximately 250 to 310 feet deep.

It should be noted that the SVP-4 location was selected for monitoring because a distilling well/drain field was operated in the area during the 1980s, to dispose of cooling water contaminated with the site-related VOCs.

The next highest levels occur downgradient (to the south) of SVP/GWM-4 in existing well GWX-10019, at a slightly shallower depth at approximately 223 to 228 feet bgs, and at the two supply wells GWP-10 and GWP-11, at approximately 370 to 417 feet deep. Multiport well SVP/GWM-7, located southwest of the supply wells, showed 20 µg/L of TCE and 7.7 µg/L of PCE at approximately 310 to 315 feet. Further downgradient, monitoring well SVP/GWM-8, installed during the RI, showed 34 µg/L of PCE at approximately 100 to 105 feet and 57 µg/L of PCE at the same depth from round 1 and round 2 sampling, respectively. TCE was detected at levels below the MCL in both rounds. Monitoring well SVP/GWM-6 showed a detection of 8.2 µg/L of TCE at 245 to 250 feet in round 1 and 2.3 µg/L in round 2 at the same depth. PCE was detected in several depths during both sampling rounds, but at levels below the MCL.

GWP-10 and GWP-11 each have a capacity to pump approximately one mgd of groundwater from the Magothy aquifer. Groundwater flow and contaminant movement is downward and south from the mall area to the Garden City supply wells. Contamination was observed south (downgradient) of the Garden City supply wells, as observed in the wells sampled. Further downgradient of the supply wells, PCE and TCE contaminant levels in the most downgradient multi-port well (SVP/GWM-8) are seen at shallower depths than at the plume core in the mall area. Other sources of VOC contamination in the area south of the site may have contributed contamination.

The Village of Hempstead Water Supply well field approximately one block south (downgradient) of multi-port monitoring wells SVP-6 and SVP-8, has been contaminated with VOCs since 1980s. Two of the wells in the Village of Hempstead well field showed detections of 10.1 µg/L of TCE and 9.2 µg/L early this year through their routine monitoring. The source of this contamination is currently unknown since several potential sources are located in the vicinity of the Hempstead well field.

2.3.2 Soil Gas

Two types of soil gas samples were collected: a screening survey on a 100-foot grid on the northern and western sides of the mall parking lot and laboratory samples collected around 100 and 200 Garden City Plaza and in Hazelhurst Park. A total of 34 samples were collected for laboratory analysis. Based on the results of the soil gas screening, EPA conducted a vapor intrusion investigation in structures within the area that could potentially be affected by the groundwater contamination plume. More information about the vapor intrusion investigation can be found in a separate report in the information repository for the site.

Soil gas screening was conducted from 15 to 35 feet bgs. The soil gas screening samples were measured in the field with an instrument called a ppb RAE meter. The results are in parts per billion per volume (ppbv). Soil gas samples collected in canisters for laboratory analysis were compared to the soil gas screening criteria. TCE

detections exceeded the screening criterion of 2.2 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) in one sample near Garden City Plaza building 200 (SGRF-25 at 23 $\mu g/m^3$). Three samples collected along Hazelhurst Park (adjacent to Clinton Road) had TCE detections that exceeded the criterion (SGHP-2 at approximately 3.9, SGHP-3 at 12, and SGHP-4 at approximately 3 $\mu g/m^3$). No other results exceeded the screening criteria.

2.3.4 Soil

To complete the evaluation of potential residual source areas in the area of the old airfield, EPA collected 41 soil samples at locations with soil gas screening survey results above 100 ppb and at selected additional locations in Hazelhurst Park along Clinton Road. Soil samples were generally collected at two depths (15 and 40 feet bgs). The actual depths of samples were adjusted slightly because the drilling rig occasionally encountered obstacles in the subsurface. No VOCs were detected in any of the soil samples collected. While it is believed that airfield activities were the source of the groundwater contamination identified in the RI, based on the results of the soil gas and soil borings, there do not appear to be any continuing sources in the soil in the areas that were sampled.

2.4 Summary of Site Risk

As part of the RI/FS, EPA conducted a baseline risk assessment to estimate the current and future effects of contaminants on human health. A baseline risk assessment is an analysis of the potential adverse human health effects of releases of hazardous substances from a site in the absence of any actions or controls to mitigate such releases, under current and future land and groundwater uses. The baseline risk assessment included a human health risk assessment (HHRA).

Current site land use is primarily commercial, including office buildings and a shopping mall. The neighboring properties are mixed-use (commercial and residential) in nature. Future land use is expected to remain the same, although the unlikely possibility that the mall and office buildings would be developed into a residential area was considered in the HHRA. The baseline risk assessment began by selecting chemicals of potential concern (COPCs) in groundwater that would be representative of site risks. The COPCs for the site are PCE and TCE in groundwater.

The baseline risk assessment evaluated health effects that could result from exposure to contaminated groundwater through ingestion of, dermal contact with, and inhalation of volatile organic compounds. Although residents and businesses in the area are served by municipal water, groundwater is designated by the State as a potable water supply, meaning it could be used for drinking in the future. Therefore, potential exposure to groundwater was evaluated. Based on the current zoning and anticipated future use, the risk assessment focused on a variety of possible receptors, including current and future site workers and potential future residents (adult and child). A complete discussion of the exposure pathways and estimates of risk can be found in the HHRA.

The cancer risk and noncancer health hazard estimates in the HHRA are based on current reasonable maximum exposure scenarios and were developed by taking into

account various health protective estimates about the frequency and duration of an individual's exposure to chemicals selected as COPCs, as well as the toxicity of these contaminants. In the unlikely event that untreated site groundwater were to be used as drinking water, exposure to groundwater contaminated with PCE and TCE would be associated with combined excess lifetime cancer risks and noncancer health hazard indices of 2×10^{-3} and 10 for the future adult resident, 6×10^{-3} and 35 for the future child resident, and 2×10^{-4} and 3 for the future on-site worker.

The HHRA shows there is significant potential risk from direct exposure to groundwater to potentially exposed populations. For these receptors, exposure to PCE and TCE in groundwater results in either an excess lifetime cancer risk that exceeds EPA's target risk range or a hazard index above the threshold, or both. Concentrations of PCE and TCE also exceed the MCLs of 5 ug/l for both PCE and TCE.

A screening level ecological risk assessment was not conducted because contaminated groundwater does not discharge to any surface water bodies within the area of the site. Thus, exposure pathways are not complete, ecological receptors are not exposed to site contaminants, and ecological risks are negligible.

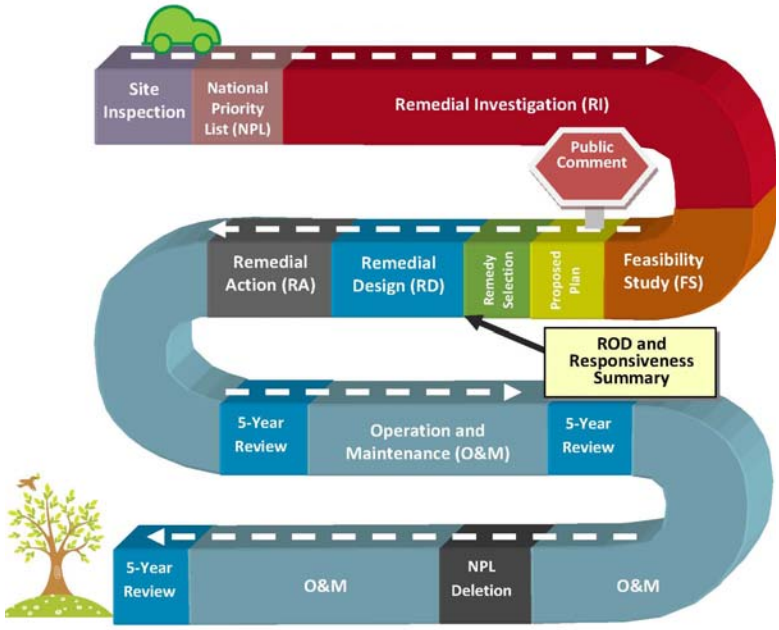
2.5 Superfund Milestones

The following text and graphic (Exhibit 2-3) describe the typical milestones at a Superfund site as the site progresses from discovery through delisting.

2.5.1 NPL Listing

The site was added to EPA's NPL on May 11, 2000.

Exhibit 2-3. The Superfund Process



2.5.2 Remedial Investigation

EPA conducted the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) at the site from 2001 to 2007. The RI is a study conducted into the nature and extent of the contamination at a site. The investigation included the installation of eight multi-port monitoring wells, groundwater sampling, soil gas sampling, and indoor air sampling. Based on the RI, little evidence was found to indicate that a contaminant source still exists in the area of the former airfield. Additionally, the highest levels of groundwater contamination were found to be near a former cooling water discharge well between Garden City Plaza and Clinton Road. The RI report was finalized on July 24, 2007 (CDM 2007a).

2.5.3 Feasibility Study

The FS was performed to establish remedial action objectives and remedial alternatives to meet those objectives, and evaluate those alternatives using EPA's selection criteria.

The remedial action objectives at the site are:

- Prevent or minimize potential, current, and future human exposures including inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact with VOC-contaminated groundwater that exceeds the MCLs.
- Minimize the potential for off-site migration of groundwater with VOC contaminant concentrations greater than MCLs
- Restore groundwater to beneficial use levels within a reasonable time frame, as specified in the NCP
- Mitigate site-related vapor migrating into the commercial buildings, if necessary

MCLs for the site contaminants of concern (PCE, TCE, 1, 1-DCE, and cis-1,2-DCE) are 5 ug/L. Three alternatives were evaluated in the FS: 1) No action, 2) Monitoring and institutional controls, and 3) Groundwater extraction and ex-situ treatment (pump and treat). The FS report was finalized on August 20, 2007 (CDM 2007b).

2.5.4 Proposed Plan

EPA's preferred remedy for the site was presented to the public in the Proposed Plan that was released on August 22, 2007. A public meeting on the proposed plan was held September 11, 2007, and the 30-day public comment period ran from August 22 to September 20, 2007.

The preferred remedy was *Alternative 3: Groundwater Extraction and Ex-situ Treatment (Pump and Treat)* from the FS. This alternative included:

- Pre-design investigation to include at least 3 new monitoring wells and groundwater modeling
- Installation of extraction wells and treatment system discharging to recharge basin
- Evaluation of wellhead treatment at two Garden City supply wells
- Institutional controls to restrict future use of site and groundwater
- Site management plan
- Long-term monitoring
- Five-year review
- Continued monitoring for vapor intrusion

Approximately 25 people, including residents, local business people, and state and local government officials, attended the public meeting. On the basis of comments received during the public comment period, the public generally supports the selected remedy. Public comments were related to remedy details, cost recovery by the Village of Garden City for past treatment of contaminated groundwater and the remedy schedule.

2.5.5 Record of Decision

EPA's ROD for the site was signed on September 28, 2007 and documented EPA's cleanup plan for the site. The remedy includes construction of a groundwater extraction and treatment system that will pump contaminated groundwater from the subsurface, treat it with an air stripper, and discharge the treated water to Nassau County Recharge Basin #124. The remedy also includes installation of three additional monitoring wells and geotechnical soil borings in the recharge basin and treatment plant area. Responses to written comments that were received during the public comment period and to comments received at the public meeting are included in the responsiveness summary of the ROD.

2.5.6 Remedial Design

Remedial design began in spring 2008 and included pre-design investigations to refine the area of contaminated groundwater and additional soil sampling. The pre-design investigation included the western side of Stewart School, on the corner of Stewart Avenue and Clinton Road; the parking lot west of 100 Ring Road.; and a wooded area between Clinton Road and Garden City Plaza. The remedial design was completed in September 2009 (CDM 2009).

2.5.7 Remedial Action

EPA initiated the remedial action in pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The site received ARRA funding in fiscal year 2009. The $10 million in ARRA funding for the site is being used to initiate the cleanup of the contaminated groundwater and to protect two municipal well fields that extract water from the site's sole-source aquifer. Mobilization for the initiation of field activities occurred in spring of 2010. It is anticipated that approximately 15 jobs will be created for this site once work is fully underway.

2.5.8 Operations and Maintenance

Operations and maintenance (O&M) of the groundwater pump and treat system will begin after the active remedial action is completed. The O&M is expected to continue for 10 years. Five-year reviews will be done throughout the O&M phase to ensure protectiveness of the remedy. Remedial actions that result in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure are required to be reviewed every five years to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Section 3
Community Background

3.1 Community Profile

The following community profile has not been updated from the original CIP, as no new census data are yet available. Additionally, the information about the history of the two communities will not change.

3.1.1 Nassau County

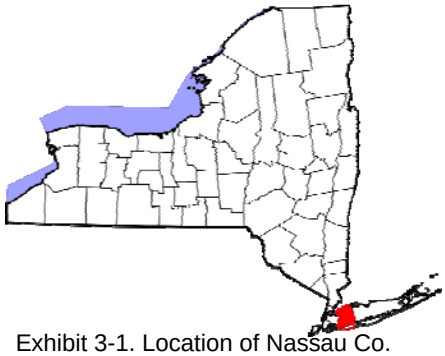


Exhibit 3-1. Location of Nassau Co.

Nassau County occupies a portion of Long Island immediately east of New York City in the south eastern portion of New York State (Exhibit 3-1). It is divided into two cities (Glen Cove and Long Beach) and three towns (Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay). Extending back 10,000 years and to the 17th century, all of Long Island was inhabited by small groups of Algonquins whose language and culture was found throughout what is now the Mid-Atlantic and New England. The Algonquins fished and harvested shellfish and hunted the inland wilderness. From clam shells and whelk, they chiseled wampum, the currency of eastern natives, and in the 17th century, adopted as money by colonists.

In 1640, a small group of English colonists from Massachusetts landed on the North Shore. They were driven off by the Dutch, who claimed land east to Oyster Bay. In 1643, two Englishmen, John Carman and Robert Fordham, crossed Long Island Sound from Stamford, Connecticut. They negotiated with the Indians for a deed to a 10-mile wide piece of land from the Long Island Sound to the Atlantic Ocean. Here, they established the first English settlement on the Hempstead Plains. The colonists who followed negotiated with the Dutch, who wanted more English to come and help control the Indians. The English did, and by 1653, they had colonized what is now Oyster Bay, Westbury, Jericho, and Hicksville. In 1664, they drove out the Dutch.

The English colonists were not happy paying taxes to the Duke of York. Their protests led to the colonial assembly of 1683, which created the counties of Suffolk and Queens. Queens included the Towns of Oyster Bay and Hempstead. After the Civil War, Queens became more urbanized and Democratic, and the eastern towns more rural and Republican. In 1898, part of Queens joined Greater New York City. Community leaders from the eastern towns which were not annexed to Greater New York (Oyster Bay, Hempstead and North Hempstead) decided that the Towns should form a new county. The name Nassau, once the legal name for all Long Island, honored the 17th-century King William III, who came from the House of Nassau. Nassau County was officially established on January 1, 1899.

In the early part of the 20th century, Nassau County was home to pioneering aviation feats, automobile and horse racing. The northern Gold Coast was host to rich New Yorkers playing polo, and South Shore communities became beach resorts. After World War II, communities of subdivisions were built across the County at a rapid

pace, and Nassau earned its role as the birthplace of American suburbia. Nassau County is now home to 11 of the nation's 30 most expensive suburban communities.

As of 2003, health care and social assistance was the largest employer of the County's 20 major sectors, supplying 14.9 percent of all the jobs in the County. Finance and insurance accounted for 7 percent of jobs, and 5 percent of jobs were in manufacturing. Nassau County is home to many colleges and universities, including Adelphi University, Hofstra University, N.Y. Institute of Technology, and three State University of New York campuses.

According to the Census Bureau, the county occupies a total area of 453 square miles, 37 percent of which is water. As of the 2000 census, the county had a population of 1,334,544 people, 447,387 households and 347,172 families, with a population density of 4,655 people per square mile. The racial makeup is 79 percent white, 10 percent African American, 5 percent Asian, 10 percent Hispanic or Latino, 4 percent other races, and 2 percent from two or more races. Some of the main European ancestries in the county include Italian, Irish, German and English. Nassau County is one of the most Italian-American counties in the country.

The ages of county residents are widely distributed: 25 percent are under the age of 18, 7 percent are from 18 to 24, 29 percent from 25 to 44, 24 percent from 45 to 64, and 15 percent are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 38 years. The average household size is 2.9 and the average family size is 3.3. The median income for a household in the county is $72,030, and the median income for a family is $81,246. The per capita income for the county is $32,151. Approximately 5 percent of the population and 4 percent of families are below the poverty line.

3.1.2 Village of Garden City

Garden City is situated in an area once referred to as Hempstead Plains, the only prairie east of the Mississippi River. In pre-colonial times, Indians hunted in the plains, but lived along the shores. When colonists settled the area, Hempstead Plains, a flat, barren meadow without forests or swamps, was used as public pasture land by the Town of Hempstead. This continued for more than 100 years before Garden City was formed in the mid-1800s. Local officials repeatedly tried to sell the 2,000-acre plain, but their attempts were rejected by the voters. In 1867, the sale was finally approved.

New York merchant Alexander Stewart purchased the area and promised to build homes, tree-lined streets, and neighborhoods that reflected his ideals, wisdom, and wealth. Under his direction, Garden City became one of the country's first planned communities. The village included fine homes, the Garden City Hotel, and its own railroad. Stewart's insistence on retaining ownership of all the homes and businesses, however, may have put off potential residents. By 1874, only 40 families had moved to Garden City. Stewart continued to build stately homes, as well as a water and sewer system. When he died in 1876, his widow had the magnificent Cathedral of the Incarnation built as a memorial to her husband. When she died in 1885, control of the Village passed to the newly formed Garden City Company.

In an effort to attract residents, the Company offered renters the option of buying their homes. They also built a golf course and remodeled the Garden City Hotel, and so doing attracted the richest citizens in the area to Garden City. Forty acres of the village were sold to Doubleday Press, which provided jobs for 700 residents. The Army used the remaining plains as campgrounds during the Spanish-American War and World War I. This, along with the nearby Roosevelt and Curtiss airfields, also attracted visitors to the hotel and Village in the early 1900s.

The Village of Garden City merged with the Village of Garden City Estates to its west and incorporated as the Village of Garden City in 1919 (Exhibit 3-2). Village construction in the 1920s was mainly in the Colonial and Tudor styles. In the 1930's, a population boom led to the construction of hundreds of houses, but the Village used a strict zoning code to preserve Stewart's vision. After World War II, Garden City continued to grow, as many city-dwellers flocked to the suburbs. Post-war construction of many split and ranch style homes filled out the current borders of Garden City.

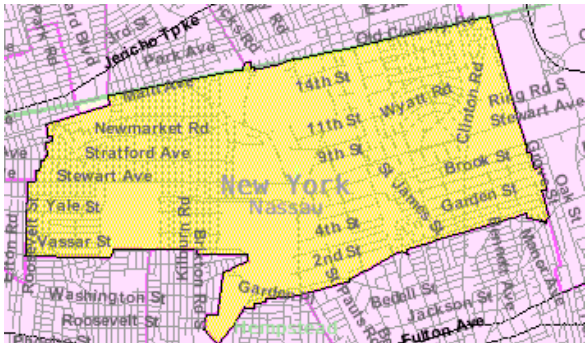


Exhibit 3-2. Layout of Village of Garden City

In the 1970's, the Garden City Hotel declared bankruptcy, closed and was later demolished. A new Garden City Hotel, along with luxury condominiums, was later constructed on the site of the previous hotel. The Village's downtown area on 7th Street and Franklin underwent a renewal campaign in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Today, the Village retains the sense of ordered development intended by its founder.

According to the Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 5.3 square miles. As of the 2000 census, there are 21,672 people; 7,386 households; and 5,857 families residing therein, with a population density of 4,060 people per square mile. There are 7,555 housing units. The racial makeup is 93 percent white, 1 percent African American, 3 percent Asian, and 3 percent Hispanic or Latino. The ages of the population are widely and evenly distributed with 27 percent under the age of 18, 8 percent from 18 to 24, 23 percent from 25 to 44, 26 percent from 45 to 64, and 17 percent who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 41 years and for every 100 females there are 90.5 males. The median income for a household is $104,176, and the median income for a family is $120,305. The per capita income is $53,196. Approximately 2 percent of the population and 2 percent of families are below the poverty line.

3.2 Chronology of CI at the Site

Prior to preparation of the original CIP, local residents were aware of the site due to its impact on the Garden City water supply. The Village water supply wells 10 and 11 have shown the presence of PCE and TCE since they were first sampled in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In 1987, an air-stripping treatment system was installed to remove increased concentrations of VOCs. Residents were notified several years ago when results of treated well water indicated that breakthrough of the treatment system had occurred. This issue was widely reported at the time. A second air-

stripping treatment system was subsequently installed. Aside from this occurrence, there has not been other community involvement activity. In addition, area residents are aware of the presence of several hazardous waste sites in the vicinity, but may not be aware of the specific concerns associated with each one.

In March and April 2005, EPA held small meetings/community interviews with area residents and representatives from interested parties. The parties involved in those meetings are provided in the original CIP. During the meetings, EPA explained and answered questions about the current investigation. The purpose of these community meetings was:

- To inform the community of RI activities, EPA's role, and the Superfund process
- To assess community issues and concerns regarding the site
- To determine how EPA should best communicate with community members to address their concerns

The information gathered in the interviews was distilled and is presented in Section 3.3. It was used to guide subsequent outreach activities. EPA conducted CI activities throughout the preparation of the RI/FS. These included meetings with local citizens and preparation and distribution of fact sheets and residential updates. Additional activities were conducted as the project progressed through the Proposed Plan, ROD, and remedial design (Section 5.1).

3.3 Key Community Issues and Concerns

In the 2005 interviews, EPA gathered information on the community's major issues and concerns, and addressed questions about the site. The community's key issues and concerns regarding the site were:

History and nature and extent of site contamination

Effects on public health and welfare

Implementation of the RI

Suggestions for effective communication

Although the RI activities have been completed, EPA anticipates that similar concerns (e.g., noise, disturbance, and operation of the air strippers) will be applicable during the remedial action.

3.3.1 History and Nature and Extent of Site Contamination

Residents and officials asked about the origin of the contamination. EPA explained that it is possible that the contamination resulted from the use of TCE and PCE at the site when it was used as an airfield during and after World War II. EPA also answered questions about the behavior of contaminants such as TCE in groundwater. In addition to the normal movement of groundwater, EPA explained that the complexity

of the problem at the Roosevelt site was compounded by the use of the contaminated water
for cooling water wells. After being pumped and used as cooling water for nearby air conditioning units, the contaminated water was discharged to the ground surface, where it would again seep into the groundwater. Use of the cooling water wells stopped in the 1980s. The groundwater sampling wells that will be constructed as part of EPA's investigation will determine whether groundwater contamination still exists, and if so, where it is currently located.

EPA explained to the Village of Hempstead Water District staff that the results from the planned groundwater sampling will determine whether or not site contamination threatens the Hempstead water supply, which serves 75,000 to 80,000 people.

3.3.2 Effects on Public Health and Welfare

Residents and local officials expressed concern about the effects that site contamination may have had on the health and welfare of the community. EPA explained that there is no current threat to public health because the Village of Garden City is treating the water before it reaches residents. Village officials also noted that contaminant levels have decreased in recent years, based on their regular sampling. The village sends an annual water report to all residents each May with water testing results.

The Nassau County Legislature has heard complaints about the Village of Hempstead water. Residents have described water having material that rises to the top and eventually forms a layer of scum. EPA explained that monitoring wells would be placed so that they could determine if the site contamination threatened Hempstead water. Officials also noted the amount of asthma and cancer in the Hempstead community. In addition, local officials explained that there is mistrust and misunderstanding among some minority communities regarding issues of public health and the health care system.

Questions were also posed about future use of the site area, and how this might be impacted by EPA's investigation. Currently, development of an office building is being considered in the northwest portion of the mall area, near the intersection of Old Country Road and Clinton Road.

3.3.3 Implementation of the RI

EPA explained the purpose of the RI/FS and the planned sampling to all groups during the community interviews. While residents are aware of the site's history, it was agreed that there was not a good understanding in the community of EPA's planned activities.

Questions were raised about the sampling schedule. Residents and local officials also expressed concern about planned locations for monitoring wells in residential areas. EPA explained that no wells would be placed on private property and that EPA would work with the Village government to select locations that will cause minimal disturbance to residents. Drilling will only occur during normal business hours and residents would be notified before drilling began in their neighborhood.

EPA assured the residents that it would be working with both Nassau County and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to collaborate in the formation of cleanup alternatives and to discuss implementation. Simon Properties, who own Roosevelt Field Mall, also expressed concern about well drilling in their parking lot. They requested that support vehicles be removed from the drilling site whenever possible. They also requested that EPA use screening around the work area to limit visibility and provide 24-hour security at drilling locations. Approximately 40,000 people visit the mall on an average day. This increases to about 100,000 on the weekend, and even more during the above-mentioned times of the year.

3.3.4 Suggestions for Effective Communication

EPA explained the purpose of its CI Program. Residents expressed the pride and interest they take in their community and village affairs. They suggested that EPA advertise public meetings in the *Garden City News* and *Garden City Life* - two local weekly newspapers. In the Village of Hempstead, local newspapers include *Directions*, the *Community Journal*, the *Penny Saver* and the *Village Beacon*. Hempstead also has a large Hispanic population, so some announcements may need to translated into Spanish or be provided to local Spanish newspapers. *Newsday* is the daily paper of general circulation. News 12 is the local television station. In addition, the Garden City property owners associations offered their newsletters as another means of disseminating information. The Eastern Property Owners Association would be most impacted by the RI, so EPA attended their Board of Directors meeting. The Board recommended sending flyers to those homes near drilling sites.

Village of Hempstead community leaders recommended that EPA contact the Hempstead Advisory Subcommittee for Village Water, a group of about 10 citizens interested in protecting the local water supply. Clergy, the local NAACP, civic organizations, and schools are also active in the Hempstead community.

Possible meeting locations that would be convenient for the community included the Stewart Avenue School, the Village high school and the Garden City Public Library. In response to community input, site documents have been placed in two information repositories located at the Garden City and Hempstead Public Libraries. In addition, local officials asked to be sent copies of all site documents.

Section 4
Highlights of the CI Plan

The CI program at the site is designed to provide the affected community with many opportunities to learn about and participate in the cleanup process. It focuses on ensuring two-way communication between EPA and interested parties, being responsive to their information needs, and keeping them informed of technical progress at the site.

Based upon the information collected during the community interviews, EPA incorporated several approaches into its ongoing CI effort at the site:

Educate the affected community about the Superfund process and how they can participate in the long-term remedial response program. EPA prepared information on the Superfund process and made it available to the affected communities through the information repositories. This material stressed EPA's role and responsibilities in implementing the site cleanup, particularly the RI/FS phase. EPA also focused outreach to ensure that residents are aware of the many opportunities for involvement. EPA will continue to update the information repositories as the clean up progresses.

Distribute information to the public on relevant issues of concern. EPA identified a number of issues and concerns important to community members (see Section 3). In response to these issues, EPA released timely and accurate information on these topics to local government and health officials, the media, and community leaders for public distribution in the form of fact sheets, community bulletins, the web site, and public meetings. EPA shared the results of investigations and communicated potential site risks to affected residents in an open manner. EPA will continue to prepare and distribute similar information as the clean up progresses to ensure that all affected residents, as well as the broader community, are kept abreast of EPA activities.

Work with community leaders through established, local organizations to "spread the word." A goal of the original and updated CIP is to encourage community participation in the long-term cleanup process. EPA will continue to cooperate with community leaders so that requested information and opportunities for involvement can be communicated to a large audience. Through this established network, EPA will maximize the effectiveness of its involvement techniques and lend credibility to the cleanup process.

Section 5
Assessment of Previous CI Activities and Plan for Future CI Activities

EPA prepared the original CIP based on the concerns and information needs identified during community interviews held in 2005. EPA implemented the techniques outlined in that CIP throughout performance of the RI, FS, Proposed Plan, ROD, and remedial design. As part of the standard Superfund process, EPA is revising the CIP as site activities have shifted from investigation, evaluation, and design to clean up. This revised CIP describes the activities that EPA has found to be most useful in educating and updating the public and that EPA intends to carry forth through the remedial action.

As specified in the original CIP, the revised CIP will do the following:

Update facts and verify information in the original CIP (see revised Sections 1 through 4).

Assess the CI program to date and indicates if the same or different approaches will be taken during the remedial action (Section 5).

Develop a strategy to prepare the affected community for future roles during the remedial action and O&M (Section 5).

EPA anticipates that remedial action will end in summer of 2011 and O&M will begin. Eventually, the site will be removed from the NPL. O&M will continue to maintain the remedy. Five-year reviews will be done throughout the O&M phase to ensure protectiveness of the remedy. Remedial actions that result in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure are required to be reviewed every five years to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

EPA will continue to be proactive in its CI efforts at the site and initiate additional CI activities to keep the affected community and other interested parties well informed about site events. These activities also promote many opportunities for community members to express their viewpoints and participate in the process. The CI techniques and their timetable are discussed in the following section.

5.1 Assessment of CI Activities to Date

A comparison of the CI activities required under Superfund against the activities conducted to date at the site shows that EPA has met all mandatory CI activities at the site. In addition, EPA has conducted all the activities that they intended in the original CIP, some of which went beyond those required under Superfund.

In brief, EPA conducted the following mandatory activities:

Provided EPA contacts to maintain ongoing communication with the site community.

Prepared fact sheets to educate and inform the affected community of findings, progress, and future activities at critical points in the cleanup process.

Provided notification of the availability of a TAG

Developed and maintained the site mailing list

Held a public meeting at the conclusion of the RI/FS and risk assessment complete with a stenographer to allow the public to review transcripts if they could not attend the meeting

Prepared and distributed a proposed plan for cleanup and observed a 30-day public comment period

Prepared and distributed a ROD with a responsiveness summary that addresses public comment

Published a notice of the availability of the final RI/FS reports and the proposed plan

Made all public documents regarding the project available to the public in local information repositories and in an administrative record

EPA also conducted the following activities that go beyond the mandatory requirements of Superfund:

Distributed sampling results and technical reports to interested parties, on an as needed basis and upon special request

Prepare press releases and public service announcements (PSAs) as needed to provide timely, accurate information to the local media

Conducted public availability sessions as needed

Conducted informal meetings and maintain telephone contact with local officials and other interested parties to report progress, assess concerns, and promote an open dialogue

Maintained a site website for public documents and information at: (http://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/oldroosevelt/)

5.2 Continuing Activities

Because the site in now in the final stages of the Superfund process, the key CI activities required under Superfund regulations have already been initiated or

completed as described in Section 5.1. However, certain CI activities will continue under the remedial action, as described below.

1. **Provide EPA contacts to maintain ongoing communication with the site community.** Ms. Cecilia Echols, Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC), Region 2 will continue as EPA's spokesperson for the site and will be the daily contact for residents during the clean up. She also is responsible for implementing this revised CIP. She can be reached at (212) 637-3678 or (800) 346-5009 and via e-mail at Echols.Cecilia@epa.gov. Ms. Caroline Kwan will continue as the Remedial Project Manager (RPM). Community members may contact Ms. Kwan at (212) 637-4275 with questions. Appendix A provides a complete address listing for EPA and other contacts.

2. **Distribute sampling results and technical reports to interested parties, on an as needed basis and upon special request.** EPA will continue to make sampling results available to affected property owners as well as other interested parties. EPA also will maintain a schedule of upcoming sampling activities so that affected parties are informed beforehand. The RPM, will serve as the contact person for technical inquiries about sampling events and results. EPA will also continue to distribute technical reports to interested parties, to keep them informed. This information will also be available in the information repositories at the Garden City Public Library and the Hempstead Public Library.

3. **Prepare fact sheets to educate and inform the affected community of findings, progress, and future activities at critical points in the cleanup process.** EPA will continue to prepare fact sheets that address issues of concern or disseminate site data, as appropriate. EPA may also develop fact sheets at significant intervals during the investigation and cleanup process to enhance community knowledge and participation. All fact sheets will be written in non-technical language to promote general understanding. EPA will make sure the information is consistent with other sources and is relative to community life. Fact sheets will list the EPA site contacts and the addresses of the information repositories, where site-related documents are available for public review. EPA will distribute the fact sheets via the site mailing list and at public meetings. EPA will also place a copy of each fact sheet in the information repositories.

4. **Update the site mailing list. E**PA will continue to update the site mailing list of community members and officials who are interested in or affected by site activities. To be added to the mailing list, contact Cecilia Echols, the CIC.

5. **Prepare press releases and PSAs, as needed, to provide timely, accurate information to the local media.** EPA will continue to prepare statements for the press and PSAs to report site news (e.g., occurrence of a five-year review) and to announce public meetings and other opportunities for public involvement (e.g., proposal for delisting). EPA will distribute the press releases and PSAs to local media, and may also contact local television or radio stations to announce public meetings or to report site news. Press releases will be distributed using the

addresses and telephone numbers in Appendix A. EPA will continue to alert local officials in advance of releasing new site information to the media.

6. **Conduct informal meetings and maintain telephone contact with local officials and other interested parties to report progress, assess concerns, and promote an open dialogue.** EPA will continue to hold informal meetings, as necessary, using flexible formats adapted to each situation. EPA also will maintain telephone contact, use electronic mail, or send faxes to keep parties informed of site activities and to coordinate releases of information.

7. **Conduct public availability sessions as needed.** EPA will continue to hold public availability sessions, as needed, at significant project milestones. EPA will make every effort to involve local government and health officials in these meetings, in addition to EPA site contacts.

8. **Maintain an information repository to hold site documents for public review.** EPA will continue to maintain information repositories for site documents at both the Garden City Public Library and the Hempstead Public Library. Documents in the information repositories will be available for public inspection and copying at a reasonable cost during normal library hours (Appendix B). The repositories contain documents from past work at the site, fact sheets, technical summaries, site reports (including work plans and the CIP), transcripts, TAG information, and general Superfund literature. EPA will continue to update the information repositories as necessary.

9. **Maintain the administrative record file.** EPA will continue to maintain an administrative record file for the site at the Garden City Public Library to be available for public review. This file contains all information used or potentially relied on by EPA to make its decision on the selection of a response action (long-term cleanup) for the site (Appendix B).

10. **Hold public meetings and provide a 30-day comment period to receive input from the community on major EPA decisions regarding the site cleanup.** EPA will continue to conduct public meetings, as necessary, at convenient locations in or near Garden City, such as the Garden City Library and Stewart Elementary School.

Section 6
References

CDM 2007a, *Final Remedial Investigation Report, Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Site, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Garden City, New York, Volumes I and II*, prepared for the US EPA by CDM Federal Programs Corporation, July 24, 2007.

_____ 2007b, *Final Feasibility Study Report, Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Site, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Garden City, New York, Volumes I and II*, prepared for the US EPA by CDM Federal Programs Corporation, August 20, 2007.

_____ 2009. *Final Remedial Design, Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Site*. September 18, 2009

EPA 2007, *Superfund Proposed Plan, Old Roosevelt Field Contaminated Groundwater Area Superfund Site, Garden City, New York,* August 2007.

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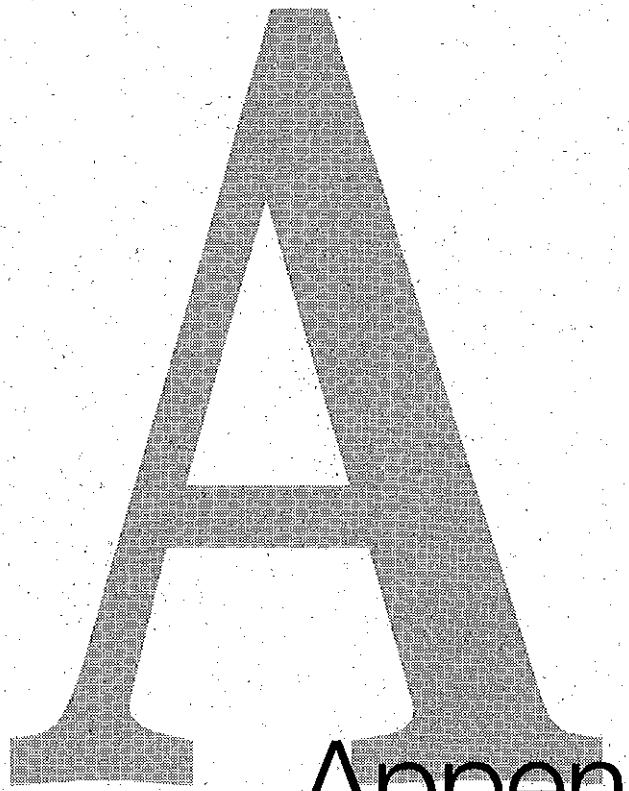

Appendix A

APPENDIX A
LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

I. Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand

476 Russell Senate Office Building	(202) 224-4451
Washington, DC 20510	(202) 228-0282 FAX
http://gillibrand.senate.gov	
Long Island Regional Office	
155 Pinelawn Road, Suite 250 North	(631) 249-2825
Melville, NY 11747	(631) 249-2847 FAX

U.S. Senator Charles E. Schumer

313 Hart Senate Building	(202) 224-6542
Washington, DC 20510	(202) 228-3027 FAX
http://schumer.senate.gov	
Long Island Regional Office	
145 Pine Lawn Road #300	(631)-753-0978
Melville, NY 11747	(631)-753-0997 FAX

Congresswoman Caroline McCarthy

New York Fourth Congressional District	(516) 739-3008
300 Garden City Plaza - Suite 200	(516) 739-2973 FAX
Garden City, NY 11530	
http://carolynmccarthy.house.gov	
2346 Rayburn House Office Building	(202) 225-5516
Washington, D.C. 20515	(202) 225-5758 FAX

II. State Elected Officials

Governor David A. Paterson

State Capitol	(518) 474-8390
Albany, NY 12224	
http://www.state.ny.us/governor	

New York State Senator Kemp Hannon

6th District	(518) 455-2200
408 Legislative Office Building	
Albany, New York 12247	
http://www.senatorhannon.com/	
224 Seventh Street	(516) 739-1700
Garden City, NY 11530	
Email: HANNON@senate.state.ny.us	

Assemblyman Tom Mckevitt
17th Assembly District (518) 455-5341
LOB 534
Albany, NY 12248
http://assembly.state.ny.us/mem/?ad=017

224 Seventh Street Suite 200 (516) 739-5119
Garden City, NY 11530

III. Local Elected Officials

Nassau County
http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/

John Ciotti - District 3 (516) 571-6203
Deputy Presiding Officer
Nassau County Legislature
1550 Franklin Ave.
Mineola, NY 11501
http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/agencies/Legis/LD/03/index.html

Vincent T. Muscarella - District 8 (516) 571-6208
Legislator
Nassau County Legislature
1550 Franklin Ave.
Mineola, NY 11501
http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/agencies/Legis/LD/08/index.html

Edward P. Mangano, Nassau County Executive (516) 571-3131
Office of the County Executive
1550 Franklin Avenue
Mineola, NY 11501
Email: webmangano@nassaucountyny.gov

Town of Hempstead
http://www.townofhempstead.org/

Kate Murray, Supervisor (516) 489-5000 Ext. 3260
Hempstead Town Hall
One Washington Street
Hempstead, NY 11550

Town Board Council Member (516) 489-5000 Ext. 3200
Edward A. Ambrosino - 2nd District

Joseph Ra, Town Attorney (516) 489-5000 Ext. 3209

Village of Garden City
http://www.gardencityny.net/gcvillage.htm

Mayor Robert J. Rothschild (516) 465-4000
Incorporated Village of Garden City
351 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: mayor@gardencityny.net

Robert Schoelle, Jr., Village Administrator (516) 465-4051
Email: rschoelle@gardencityny.net

Incorporated Village of Garden City Board of Trustees:

Dennis C. Donnelly	Eastern Section
Nicholas Episcopia	Eastern Section
Brian Donnelly	Estates Section
Andrew J. Cavanaugh	Central Section
Donald T. Brudie	Central Section
Lawrence J. Quinn	Western Section
John J. Watras	Western Section

Villlage of Hempstead
http://www.villageofhempstead.org

Mayor Wayne J. Hall, Sr.
99 Nichols Court (516) 489-3400
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Email: mayorsoffice@villageofhempsteadny.gov

Board of Trustees
Henry Conyers
Livio A. Rosario
Perry Pettus
Don Ryan

IV. Agency Representatives

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Caroline Kwan (212) 637-4275
Remedial Project Manager (212) 637-4284 FAX
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10007
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Cecilia Echols
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Email: Echols.Cecilia@epa.gov

(212) 637-3678
(212) 637-5046 FAX
TOLL FREE:
(800) 346-5009

Beth Totman
Press Officer
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway,
New York, NY 10007

(212) 637-3662

New York State

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Heather Bishop
625 Broadway, 11th Floor
Albany, NY 12233

(518) 402-9692
(518)402-9022 FAX

New York State Department of Health

Rebecca Mitchell
Flanigan Square, 547 River Street
Troy, NY 12180-2216

(800)458-1158 Ext. 27880

Nassau County

Brad Tito
Director of Environmental Coordination
1550 Franklin Avenue, Room 220
Mineola, NY 11501
Email: btito@nassaucountyny.gov

(516) 571-5825

Joseph DeFranco
Nassau County Department of Health
240 Old Country Road
Mineola, NY 11501

(516) 571-2198

Gerard Ennis
Nassau County Department of Public Works
170 Cantiague Rock Road
Hicksville, NY 11801

(516) 571-6850

Town of Hempstead

Town of Hempstead Water Department (516) 794-8300
Administrative Office
1995 Prospect Avenue
East Meadow, New York 11554
http://toh.li/content/cs/water.html

Village of Garden City

Robert Mangan, Director of Public Works (516) 465-4001
Email: Rmangan@gardencityny.net (516) 742-5377 FAX
Incorporated Village of Garden City
351 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

Francis Koch, Superintendent of Water & Sewer (516) 465-4017
Email: Fkoch@gardencityny.net (516) 742-5377 FAX
Incorporated Village of Garden City
351 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

Village of Hempstead

Village of Hempstead Water Plant (516) 478-6267
Mike Taylor, Ralph Fraile
320 Clinton Street
Hempstead, NY 11550

V. Community Organizations and Other Interested Parties

Garden City Western Property Owner's Association
http://www.gcwpoa.com/
Tom Pinou, President (917) 734-9124
Email: tpinou@optonline.net
30 Fenimore Avenue
Tom Whalen, Vice President (516) 352-1667
41 Dartmouth Street
Email: tcwhalen1@yahoo.com

Garden City Center Property Owner's Association
http://ww3.gccpoa.org/
Pat DiMattia, President (516) 747-2174
Email: dimattiared@aol.com
Gary Kahn, Vice President
Email: gkahn33@optonline.net

Garden City Eastern Property Owner's Association
Walter McKenna, President
600 Franklin Avenue (516) 741-4589
http://www.gcepoa.org/aboutus.html

Garden City Estates Property Owner's Association
http://www.kpsearch.com/DF/EstatePropertyAssoc/all.asp
Brian C. Daughney, President and Director
P.O. Box 282
Email: bdaughney61@optonline.net

Hempstead Coordination Council of Civic Associations
Reginal Lucas, President (516) 489-3167
Email: L7ucas@aol.com

Roosevelt Field Mall

Nadine Nakamura, General Manager (516) 742-8001 Ext.15
Simon Management Group
630 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: nnakamura@simon.com

Office Plaza

Michael Schor, Executive Vice President (516) 837-8010
General Counsel, The Treeline Companies
200 Garden City Plaza
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: Michael.Schor@treelinecompanies.com

VI. Media

Newspapers

Newsday
235 Pinelawn Road (631) 843-4000
Melville, NY 11747
www.newsday.com

Long Island Advertising (631) 843-7653
Long Island Newsroom (631) 843-2020

The Garden City News (516) 294-8900
821 Franklin Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530
http://www.gcnews.com

Garden City Life
Anton Community Newspapers
132 East 2nd Street
Mineola, NY 11501
http://www.antonnews.com/gardencitylife.html
(516) 747-8282
(516) 742-5867 FAX

Hempstead Beacon
5 Center Street
Hampstead, NY 11550
(516) 481-5400
(516) 481-8773 FAX

Hempstead Pennysaver
325 Duffy Ave
Hicksville, N.Y. 11801
(516) 942-8400

Hempstead Shoppers Guide
25 Deshon Road
Melville, NY 11747
Barbara Fifher, Editor
(516) 393-9300
(516) 812-3759 FAX

La Tribuna Hispana
48 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Hempstead, NY 11550
(888) 900-2811
(866) 215-5982 FAX

Radio Stations

WLIR 107.1 FM
1103 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530
(516) 222-1103
(516) 222-1391 FAX

WHPC 90.3 FM
Nassau Community College
One Education Drive
Garden City, NY 11530
Email: whpc@ncc.edu
(516) 572-7440
(516) 572-7831 FAX

WRHU 88.7 FM
Radio Hofstra University
Hofstra University
Hempstead, NY 11549
Email: wrhu@wrhu.org
(516) 463-5667

WKJoY 98.3 & 96.1 FM
234 Airport Plaza
Farmingdale, NY 11735
(631) 770-4200
(631) 770-0101 FAX

Television Stations

WLIW 21 Public Television
Attn: Viewer Services
450 West 33rd Street
New York, NY 10001
http://www.wliw.org
Email: programming@wliw.org

(212) 560-8021
(516) 692-7629 FAX

News12 Long Island
One Media Crossways
Woodbury, New York 11797
http://www.news12.com

(516) 393-1200

Appendix B

APPENDIX B

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY, ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE, AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY, ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE, AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

Information Repository:

Garden City Public Library (516) 742-8405
Alan Roeckel, Director
60 Seventh Street
Garden City, NY 11530
http://www.nassaulibrary.org/gardenc/index.html

Hours: Mon. - Thurs.	9:30 AM - 9:00 PM
Fri.	9:30 AM - 5:30 PM
Sat.	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Sun.	Closed

Hempstead Public Library (516) 481-6990
Irene Duszkiewicz, Director
115 Nichols Court
Hempstead, NY 11550
http://www.nassaulibrary.org/hempstd/

Hours: Mon. - Thurs.	10:00 AM - 9:00 PM
Fri.	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Sat. (Sept. - June)	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Sun. (Oct. - May)	1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Administrative Record:

Garden City Public Library (see above)

EPA-Superfund Records Center (212) 637-4308
290 Broadway, 18th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866

Hours:	Monday - Friday	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Public Meetings:

Garden City Public Library (see above)

Stewart School (516) 478-1400
501 Stewart Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

Garden City High School (516) 478-2000
170 Rockaway Avenue
Garden City, New York 11530

Appendix C

APPENDIX C
GLOSSARY

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Administrative Record - A file that contains all information used or potentially relied on by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. It is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a regional office or state.

Aquifer - An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs.

Cleanup - Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses.

Comment Period - A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the NPL. A minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft RI/FS and proposed plan; it must be extended an additional 30 days upon timely request. A comment period is required to amend the ROD. Similarly, a 30-day comment period is provided when EPA proposes to delete a site from the NPL.

Community Involvement - EPA's program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.

Community Involvement Plan - Formal plan for EPA community involvement activities at a Superfund site. The CIP is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn more about the site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by SARA. The Act created the Superfund program, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Groundwater - Water beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Information Repository - A file containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and TAG application information on the site. The repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as

a public school, city hall, or library.

Monitoring Wells - Wells drilled at specific locations to allow groundwater to be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction of groundwater flow and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan - The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program. It was revised in February 1990.

National Priorities List - EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response under Superfund. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Proposed Plan - A public participation requirement of CERCLA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the RI/FS, and any proposed waivers to cleanup standards. The proposed plan may be prepared as a fact sheet or a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

Record of Decision - A public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Action - The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the NPL.

Remedial Design - An engineering phase that follows the record of decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for subsequent remedial action at a site on the NPL.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study - Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the RI/FS.

Remedial Project Manager - The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.

Remedial Response - A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

Responsiveness Summary - A summary of oral and written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. The Responsiveness Summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

Selected Cleanup Alternative - The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the National Priorities List based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several cleanup alternatives available that deal effectively with the problems at a site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability, and cost.

Superfund - The common name used for CERCLA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act - Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Technical Assistance Grant Program - A grant program that provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions.

Volatile Organic Compound - An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.